

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2047

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 49, THEATRENDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :  
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. I. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. PORNICKER, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS  
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours, on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months, at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

## CONTINUANCE OF GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

(PREVIOUS TO ALTERATION OF PREMISES).

### ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1888,  
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

### Remainder of Surplus Stock in all Departments,

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

NOTICE.—THE DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY & TAILORING DEPARTMENTS WILL  
BE RE-OPENED FROM THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, UNDER  
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

PROMPT ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL OUTPORT ORDERS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. CO., LTD.,  
(Late ROSE & CO.)  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888.

### LETTS DIARIES, 1889.

### W. BREWER

WILL RECEIVE BY  
GLENFINLAS,  
AND WILL SELL AT  
ENGLISH PUBLISHED PRICES.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1888.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF  
CRICKETING GOODS :—

BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS, &c.  
CAPS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SHOES, and SCORING BOOKS.

### TENNIS GOODS :—

BATS and BALLS from Various Makers.

NETS, POLES, COURT MARKERS, &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

BATS RE-STRUNG.

LAWN MOWERS.

BILLIARD TABLES, CUES, BALLS, RESTS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888.

100

ROBT. LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

### N E W   G O O D S .

ALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.

Tweed and Other Soft Felt.

Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.

Straw Hats and Pith Hats.

Silk Umbrellas from 5s. each, over 100 to choose from.

A large assortment of Walking Sticks.

Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.

Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

91

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Have received another very fine assortment of Extra Superior qualities of

MANILA CIGARS.

COMPRISED THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS :—

FLORE DE LA ISABELLA :—

Exquisitos ..... in boxes of 50

Media Regalias ..... 50

Regalias ..... 25

Orientalas ..... 50

Regalias Britannicas ..... 50

Non Plus Ultra ..... 50

Regalias Imperial ..... 50

Regalias Victoria ..... 50

LA MONTANESA :—

Brevitas ..... 100

Ciliadros ..... 50

Principales ..... 50

Princesas ..... 50

Flo de Prendados ..... 50

Caprichos ..... 100

COMPANIA GENERAL :—

Nuevo Habano ..... in boxes of 100 and 250

2d. Cortado ..... in boxes of 100

3d. Habano ..... 100

Largos Especiales ..... 100

TOBACCOES—Richmond Gem Cutty Cut, Will's Pontiac Bristol Birds Eye, Will's Three Castles, Cope's Golden Cloud, Old Tip, Happy Thought, Dollar Brand, Star Mixture, Golden Eagle.

100

### Intimations.

#### CONTINUANCE OF

#### GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

(PREVIOUS TO ALTERATION OF PREMISES).

### Shipping.

#### STEAMERS.

##### FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

##### "SEPTIMA,"

Captain Hansen, will be despatched for the

above Port, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, and October, 1888.

[98]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

##### "JAPAN,"

Captain G. B. Pallett, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 5th October, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1888.

[940]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

##### "VERONA"

will leave for the above places on or about the

11th October.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1888.

[13]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

##### "VENETIA"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY,

the 6th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1888.

[988]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship

##### "GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the

above Port, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

## FUNERAL SERVICES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE NOW READY.

Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00

Vegetable " of 20, " " 5.00

Vegetable " of 45, " " 7.50

Singe Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,

viz:-

CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—

HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA

and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL

(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.

### TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

#### PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, September 30th.

Sir James Ferguson, Political Secretary to the Foreign Office, speaking at Manchester, expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace.

#### THE LATE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

A committee of Admirals, consisting of Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, Lord George Hamilton, and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards, has been appointed to report on the late manoeuvres.

(From Straits Times.)

#### FRANCE AND THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

PARIS, September 22nd.

The French Government has not received any official communication regarding the affair at the Marquesas and doubt there having been any fighting.

SUAKIM.

SUZ, September 25th.

Deserters report that the rebels besieging Suakin are two thousand strong. A deadly fire from the Gannet and four yesterday drove their cavalry into the bush and silenced the firing from the trenches.

French and Italian men-of-war have arrived. An attack on the town is expected to take place on Friday (Sept. 28th).

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Firebrand returned to Singapore from a cruise on the 22nd ulto.

The Austro-Hungarian frigate *Fasana*, Capt. E. von Wohlgemuth, arrived this afternoon from Amoy.

The new steamer *Battambang*, of the Messageries Fluviales de Cochin-Chine, had her trial trip off Belle-Isle, near Lorient, France.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wingsoang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore, on the 1st inst. for this port.

We are requested to state that gentlemen wishing to play in the opening Cricket Match on Friday and Saturday next must sign the list before noon to-morrow. Lists will be found in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Pavilion.

We call the following from a Society paper brought by last mail:—"The marriage between the Hon. Slingby Bell, C.B., and Miss Laura Beatrice Maunsell, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. D. Maunsell, Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset, will take place on Sept. 6th."

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the silk per steamship *Batavia* arrived in New York on the 27th Sept. and the tea, on the 1st inst., twenty-six and thirty days respectively from Yokohama. The steamship *Duke of Westminster* which left Hongkong on the 29th August and Yokohama on the 14th Sept., arrived in Vancouver on the 30th Sept.

The Singapore Free Press states that no less than sixteen steamers arrived at that port on the 23rd ulto. The Blue funnel steamer *Pratim* arrived from Jeddah with 538 pilgrims on board, followed shortly afterwards by the *Antenor* of the same line with 446 more. The *Antenor* was to quarantine having two cases of small pox on board. Five deaths amongst the pilgrims occurred during the voyage. The Norwegian steamer *Stanley* arrived from Batoum with a cargo of 55,053 cases of Russian petroleum consigned to Messrs. Huttonbach Bros.

The ridiculous report published by the *Daily Press* that the proposed public company, "Dakin Brothers of China, Limited," had fallen through has been copied by all the papers in China. It is scarcely necessary to say that there was never any such rumour current in the colony. The *canard* was started, harmlessly enough no doubt, by a shareholder in a rival concern, and, if we except "Brownie," it attracted no notice whatever. Then can, however, be very little doubt that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank supporters of "Dakin Brothers of China, Limited" have found it necessary to retire from the present position they occupied as original promoters.

We are requested to state that during the Winter the departure of the German Mail steamers has been arranged to take place on Sundays at 10 a.m. The next homeward bound steamer, the *Nectar*, leaves on Sunday, the 28th inst. as per advertisement in another column.

The Singapore Straits Times of the 24th ulto. is informed that of late the road to Teluk Blangah is rendered unsafe to those who travel by 'ricksha owing to the Malays there having adopted the practice of amusing themselves by laying ropes, sticks and other obstructions across the road whenever ricksha is sighted. During the past few nights, says our contemporary, several of these vehicles have been overturned, the drivers falling flat on the ground, and the occupants getting a nice somersault.

MACAO news to hand this forenoon is to the effect that an incipient mutiny manifested itself yesterday among the time-expired men and African contingents who were to embark on board the transport *India* for Lisbon and Timor respectively, both bodies of men refusing to proceed on board, probably scared by the cholera catastrophe which befell the passengers of the *India* on their previous homeward trip. Owing to prompt repressive measures adopted by the military authorities, the revolt is said to have been nipped in the bud. It is rumoured that Senhor Basto, the well-known advocate, will be appointed Secretary to the Government Council which is to assume the reins of Government pending the arrival of the new Governor, Senhor Firmino da Costa has not yet transferred his powers to the Council, but is expected to do so to-day in compliance with the telegraphic orders received from Lisbon. It appears that he has been strongly censured by the Colonial Office for having undertaken the trip to Timor when the Public Treasury was in a sad plight. Senhor Thomaz da Rosa has finally accepted the post of Minister to the United States, and was to proceed to Washington at the latter end of last month. Senhor Teixeira da Silva, the new Governor of Macao, was formerly Governor of Timor, where he distinguished himself by ordering a Timorese to be shot, in contravention of the laws in force in Portugal and the Colonies. He is said to have been recalled from Timor years ago on that account, and then transferred to Guind. He is a Rear-Admiral of the Portuguese Navy, and a sexagenarian. Ex-Governor da Costa is preparing to leave Macao for Lisbon by the mail of the 16th inst. The *Independent* of yesterday's date affords a good sample of gutter language in its persistent attack against Senhor Basto and the members of the Municipality. That servile Governmental organ only mentioned Governor da Costa's recall and the Colonial Secretary's dismissal, making no comment on either case.

The following telegram, says the *Straits Times*, shows the strained relations between Bench and Bar at Rangoon:—Rangoon, September 5th.—The Recorder of Rangoon, Mr. McEwan, has suspended Mr. Moylan, Barrister and *Times'* correspondent, for having, as he considered, cast imputations on the impartiality of the Court, and falsely denied thereto doing so when given an opportunity of apologising for his language. This arrant arose out of a passage of arms between counsel in a case heard before the Recorder on Friday last, when Mr. Moylan objected to Mr. Lewis, the opposing counsel, interrupting the interpreter, and also to Mr. Lewis going up to the Bench and showing a document while Mr. Moylan could not see what was being shown or explained. When the objections were overruled Mr. Moylan remarked, "Mr. Lewis is allowed to do what no other Advocate is allowed to do because you know him at home"; and asked the Recorder to note his objections. The matter passed off, and the case continued for an hour. On Monday, three or four days later, the Recorder, to every one's surprise, stated that Mr. Moylan had impugned the motives of the Court on a former occasion, and he asked him to explain or apologise for his objectionable language. Mr. Moylan stated that he had no recollection of using words bearing the construction put on them by the Court. The Court refused to allow its records to be controverted. Mr. Moylan then said that if the Court insisted he used such language he would certainly consider it his duty to withdraw the words and apologise, though he had no recollection of them. The Recorder intimated that he would pass orders later. To-day, in suspending Mr. Moylan, the Recorder spoke with some severity. The hearing was fixed for the 27th for Mr. Moylan to show cause why his license to practise under the Burma Courts Act should not be revoked. Sympathy is felt for Mr. Moylan, and it is considered that the Recorder has placed himself in a false position. The Recorder has also called upon the proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette* to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of committing in a deprecatory manner upon the incident.

We call the following from the *Japan Mail* of the 27th ulto.—Some difference of opinion has arisen between Mr. Kusaka, Prefect of Nagasaki and the Chinese residents of that port has culminated in the despatch by the latter of two representatives to Tokyo in order to lay the case before their Minister. It seems that last year the Prefect brought before the Consuls the question of abolishing, on sanitary grounds, the practice of burying the dead within the precincts of the town. The Russian and Chinese Consuls replied that they had no objection to the closing of the cemetery in the town, as graveyards were already formed at Inasamura. As the other Consuls also indicated their assent to the arrangement, no further interments took place in Nagasaki. Last month, however, the Chinese Consul, when spoken to on the subject by the friends of a Chinaman who was then at the point of death, is said to have informed them that, except in cases of cholera, interments could take place in the city cemetery. The body of the Chinaman, who in due course expired, was therefore conveyed to the burying ground at Sufukui, and was about to be buried there when the police interfered and put a veto on the proceedings. The friends of the deceased at once applied to their Consul, who referred to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor, and expressed his surprise that any objection should be raised now. On learning of the stand taken by the Prefect he referred to the Consul, who responded to the Prefect, but Mr. Kusaka merely called attention to the fact that the decision to close the cemetery bore the signature and seal of the Consul's predecessor,

facts of the wind's movement in cyclones, and it is because the promulgation of such views as Mr. Faye's tends to perpetuate an old and exploded error of fact, that I have put in my protest against them." Of course, this protest from such an authority as the head of the Meteorological Department in India, and the indisputable evidence from authentic records which he puts forward in support of it, dispose of, and should be the death blow to, the rigid eight point theory of, as Mr. Blanford well denominates him, "that great pioneer of storm science"—Piddington—a theory, however, which unfortunately still has its trusty advocates and passive followers. So deeply is this "old and exploded error of facts," the eight point theory of storms, rooted in the minds of some that, ignoring the reiterated warning voice of science, they will have none other. Do they lean towards it because it is so very simple to look at on paper, and so easy of application? I fear that is about the truth of it. So very easily, that Piddington somewhere in his writings says of a certain old salt, whose ship had been dismasted in a cyclone: that if even a junior P., and O. Company's midshipman had the handling of his vessel she would have come through the storm scatheless. (The P. and O. midshipman, it must be presumed, having been schooled in Piddington's theory.) A reflection which we, with our more extended knowledge now perceive was very hard on the old experienced captain. Yet, there is the proclaimed part of using this theory staring mariners sternly in the face.

It would seem, according to the evidence produced by Mr. Blanford as above quoted, that it is not so easy a matter, after all, for a vessel, even if she has plenty of sea room, especially one propelled by sail alone, to escape the centre and rear hurricane wind when once involved in one of these storms in the north of the Bay of Bengal, and perhaps this is one reason why we find so many vessels come to grief which should, according to the eight point theory, have run clear.

But there is one more cogent element of trouble and danger besetting the anxious mariner, which, although taken note of in Mr. Peeler's recent report on the meteorology of the Bay, is not generally considered when judging as Piddington used to do, of a shipmaster's proper or improper management of his vessel in a cyclone; and which will probably account for the numbers of vessels, perhaps widely separated before the cyclone came on, which unaccountably get foul of the comparatively small spot called the "Eye of the storm" as it progresses on its full course; and so have to bear the brunt of the dreaded rear hurricane wind from south-west or west: that is, the great inducement towards the centre of the very waters in which they float.

This whirling indraught, drift, or set of the sea, is on the move long before even the air motion above has gained force enough to impel it, as is so well shown by the westward set at the Hugli Pilot Station, which usually gets up some time before every cyclone in the Bay, whether far or near. But the worst of it is, when the vessel is out of sight of any fixed object, or the stars are overcast so as to preclude sights being taken, the force and direction of this insect cannot be calculated and allowed for in the dead reckoning as a "course and distance." And it is only after the gale is over, and a sight can be taken, that the Captain is very much astonished to find his vessel's position is so far out of her dead reckoning.

I myself as a pilot have experienced this perplexity on more than one occasion at the head of the Bay; and, besides, the published records and logs of vessels involved in these storms show this whirling insect of the sea most conclusively. Mr. Blanford's rules for finding the bearing of the centre of storms are evidently calculated to suit all winds; but some account should be taken of the fact that, in and off the Hugli, river at least, whether the cyclone passing up to the eastward towards Chittagong, coming straight on towards the Hugli, or passing across the Bay to the westward towards False Point, or Balasore, the first wind blows invariably from north-east until the hard part of the storm is close upon you. No special reason has yet been advanced as to why this should be the case; yet so it undoubtedly is; as was noticed first by the late Mr. Wilson concerning a cyclone some years back; and as the meteorological registers, and logs of ships during inner storms well show: and which, years ago, I drew attention to in my little book *The Sailor's East Indian Sky Interpreter*.

Some authorities of the present day advise, when caught in a cyclone, that vessels should run with the wind more or less on the starboard quarter in the Northern Hemisphere; but taking into consideration the now generally acknowledged wind's inaccuracy, and the great insect of the sea which I have drawn attention to above, there is no safety but with the wind on the starboard beam; always provided, of course, that circumstances of smooth water and sea-room allow of it. As a decisive proof of the advisability of this plan, I may mention that I was in pilothouse of an inward bound sailing ship on the immediate advent of, and during, the Madinapur cyclone of June-July, 1872, in which my brother, also a pilot, lost his life, on the foundering of his storm-battered ship, the *Rothsay*, in Balasore Bay. Starting from the Pilot's Ridge on the morning of the 27th of June, under close reefed topsails and with squared-in yards, we stood away on a S. S. E. course, with a hard W. S. W. gale blowing (wind on starboard beam), for 36 hours; and by so doing raising the rapidly falling barometer from 29.30 to 29.50 inches, and, as I expected, getting into more moderate weather. But at the end of that time, or by 6 p.m. of the 28th, as I afterwards learnt, the Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel had broken adrift in a hurricane, and her barometer had fallen to 28 inches.

We found the insect of the sea first along the tails of the outlying reefs of sand to the westward and W. S. W.; enabling us on the 26th to work the ship over to the Pilot's Ridge against the wind without much difficulty; and then to the southward, and eventually to the eastward. Although we were close hauled from the afternoon of the 28th, with wind strong from W. S. W. to S. W., and under good sail all the while; yet, instead of finding ourselves, as we thought to have done, well to the south-west of the Eastern Channel Light after the gale had somewhat subsided on the 1st of July, we were actually some 80 miles E. N. E. of our dead reckoning, even to the eastward of the Swatch of No Ground in 6 fathoms green mud and sand.

While we were running away S. S. E. with a W. S. W. gale, on the afternoon of the 27th June, and throwing out deck load of sulphuric acid overboard, somewhere south of the latitude of False Point, my brother, in the ship *Rothsay*, and two other vessels, were being towed out to sea from Saigon with moderate or light northerly and N. E. rain squalls.

According to Mr. Wilson's official report of this cyclone, it was calculated to have formed and developed somewhere between the Eastern Channel and Mudah Light Vessels; and to have travelled westward at the slow rate of five miles an hour. My brother and his fourteen castaway companions (one of whom reached the shore alive), passed through the storm's central calm on their raft on the 29th of June, somewhere in the northern part of Balasore Bay.

"Look to leeward for the weather" is the old Dutch sailor's advice, and doubtless there is a power of wisdom in the old saw, which seems to chime in better with the modern theory of eleven to twelve points, rather than with the old eight-point theory. And whilst thanking Mr. Blanford for his latest valuable contributions on marine

## Masonic.

### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, NO. 1165.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [989]

## Ansements.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL HONGKONG.

S A T U R D A Y,

the 6th October, 1883.

T HE AMATEURS of ST. PATRICK'S HALL, and MEMBERS of the 5th, LILY MINSTRELS, will give a GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT for the Benefit of the Widow and Family of the Late CORNELIUS PEREIRA, Assistant Warden, V. G., who lost his life in the execution of his duty with the Chain-Gang.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir WILLIAM DES VIEUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong:

H.E. Lieut-General CAMERON, C.B., Commanding Troops Hongkong, China, and Straits Settlements.

Major-General GORDON, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, Hongkong.

Colonel CRASTER, C.R.A.

Colonel D. G. ANDERSON, 58th Regiment.

Doctor AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, and Officers of the Garrison.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Dress Circle ..... \$2.00  
Stalls ..... 1.00  
Pit ..... 0.50

Men in Uniform half price to Stalls and Pit.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, where a plan of the house can be seen.

Accompagnist.....Mr. W. GOLBORNE.  
Stage Manager.....Mr. P. P. WARNER, R.A.  
Secretary ..... Mr. F. J. SMALL, R.N.D.Y.

To whom all communications may be addressed:

COMMITTEE:  
Mr. J. QUINN, Victoria Gaol.  
Mr. W. H. FOULKES, Victoria Gaol.  
Mr. H. RAPTIST, Victoria Gaol.  
Mr. J. P. McCARTHY.  
Mr. C. A. PHILLPOTT.

By kind permission of Col. ANDERSON and Officers, the Band of the Regiment, under the Conductors of Mr. MORAN, will play during the interval.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [986]

## Consignees.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 6th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [987]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLAMORGANSHIRE" FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th prox, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [937]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 3rd prox, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [938]

CHINESE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1888. [964]

CHINESE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1888. [965]

## Masonic.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

T HE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

## Auctions.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

MONDAY,

the 8th day of October, 1888, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [979]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, or a term of 999 Years.

Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS,

Manager,

Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [970]

## Intimations.

### WANTED TO HIRE, A SAILING BOAT

not exceeding 3 tons.

Address:—Stating terms per month.

"S."

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1888. [990]

WANTED.

A CLERK for the HONGKONG HOTEL; a European preferred.

Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS,

Manager,

Hongkong, 28th September, 1888. [970]

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD Second-hand full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, etc., complete.

Apply to

M. P.,

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1888. [915]

MACAO.

WANTED to purchase, in a good situation in

Macao, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE

commanding a sea-view. Price must be Moderate.

Apply with full particulars, by letter, only, to

W. H.,

